

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 5, 1940

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## General

### CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

#### Fire-Control Instruments, Military Searchlights, and Other Military Equipment

[Released to the press by the White House October 1]

Acting to further strengthen the national defense, the President, in a proclamation dated September 30, has placed under the licensing system fire-control instruments, military searchlights, aerial cameras, and other types of military equipment containing optical elements.

A study recently completed by the War and Navy Departments disclosed that the rapidly expanding national defense effort has made urgent the control of exports of these vital articles of equipment.

The proclamation reads as follows:

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE," APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, of machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by

proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after October 15, 1940, the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413<sup>1</sup> of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the act entitled 'An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940," and in the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

<sup>1</sup> See the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13.

Fire Control Instruments, Military Searchlights, Aerial Cameras and other types of Military Equipment containing optical elements.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 30<sup>th</sup> day of September, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2428]

### Iron and Steel Scrap

The following additional regulations governing the exportation of iron and steel scrap exports have been issued by the President:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF JULY 26, 1940,<sup>2</sup> ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense", I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

#### IRON AND STEEL SCRAP

1. As used in my proclamation of July 26, 1940, issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in the regulations of July 26, 1940,<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 50.

issued in accordance with that proclamation, the construction and definition of the term "iron and steel scrap", is hereby amended to read:

*Iron and Steel Scrap.* All iron and steel scrap of every kind and description, classified or unclassified.

2. Regulations 2 to 12, inclusive, of the regulations issued on July 2, 1940, pursuant to the act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of iron and steel scrap.

3. This regulation shall become effective October 16, 1940.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

September 30, 1940.

### DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The following regulation has been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*:

#### PART 61—VISAS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES, OR POSSESSIONS

§ 61.101 *Waiver of passport and visa requirements for certain aliens.*

(d) *Aliens desiring to enter Virgin Islands for less than 30 days; resident aliens of Virgin Islands.* Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430,<sup>4</sup> of June 5, 1940, British subjects domiciled in the British Virgin Islands and French citizens domiciled in the French island of St. Bartholomew, who

<sup>4</sup> See the *Bulletin* of June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), pp. 622-624.

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seek admission into the Virgin Islands for business or pleasure for a period of less than 30 days on any one visit, may present a nonresident alien's border-crossing identification card issued by the immigration authorities of the Virgin Islands. Border-crossing identification cards may also be issued to aliens residing in the Virgin Islands who may have occasion to proceed temporarily to the British Virgin Islands or to the French island of St. Bartholomew. (Sec. 30, Public, No. 670, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 28, 1940; E.O. 8430, June 5, 1940)

[SEAL]

CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

OCTOBER 3, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 884]

## REGISTRATION OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

[Released to the press October 5]

On September 20, 1940 Mr. Francisco A. Cárdenas, Post Office Box 266, Station A, San Antonio, Tex., submitted a registration statement in compliance with the provisions of the act of June 8, 1938, as amended, requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals. In this statement he named as his foreign principals "Partido Revolucionario de Unificación Nacional (Revolutionary Party of National Unification) of Mexico and Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, as legitimate President-elect of Mexico".

The acceptance and filing of a registration statement submitted by the agent of a foreign principal does not, of course, imply agreement

by the Department with the contents thereof. The Department finds, however, that this registration statement contains surplusage inimical to the foreign policy of the United States and has therefore canceled it.

## CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR

[Released to the press October 3]

The Secretary of State has issued the following message on the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year on October 3, 1940:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the Jewish New Year it gives me great pleasure to extend my greetings to our fellow Americans of the Jewish faith and to express the earnest hope and desire that the coming year may hold in store for them abundant health and happiness."

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES

An Executive order (no. 8557) prescribing regulations governing the payment of expenses incurred in connection with the death of certain civilian officers and employees of the United States was signed by the President on September 30, 1940.

The text of this Executive order appears in full in the *Federal Register* for October 3, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 193), pages 3888-3890.



## American Republics

### TRAVEL GRANTS TO PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

[Released to the press September 30]

Travel grants have been awarded by the Government of the United States under the Second Deficiency Act of 1940 to 18 students and professors from the other American republics, as part of the program to develop closer inter-American relations. These grants were made available to persons from the more distant republics who otherwise would not have been able to take advantage of scholarships which had been awarded them in the United States, principally through the Institute of International Education of New York, N. Y. Payment of their necessary travel expenses from their homes to this country and return was authorized under an appropriation voted by the Seventy-sixth Congress.

Four of the students come from Argentina, six from Brazil, six from Chile, one from Ecuador, and one from Peru. They have been awarded fellowships by the following institutions in this country: Stanford University, Tufts College, University of Florida, University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins University, University of Minnesota, Rollins College, University of California (2), University of Chicago, New York University, University of Michigan, Catholic University of America, Iowa State College, Bryn Mawr College, Ohio State University, and Louisiana State University (2). The awards made by these institutions are in addition to the Government fellowships under the Buenos Aires Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.<sup>5</sup>

A wide range of interests is revealed by the fields of study in which these individuals are to specialize, as follows: Medicine, political science, civil engineering, meteorology, food analysis, railroad economics, electrical engineering, social work (2), library science (2),

psychology, economics, education (2), botany, agriculture, and methods of teaching history and literature.

Included in this group is Dr. César Vargas Calderon, professor of botany in the University of Cuzco, Peru, who was awarded a fellowship by the University of California.

Through the cooperation of Acting President Paul M. Hebert, of Louisiana State University, and the Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America of the American Library Association, two fellowships in the School of Library Science at Baton Rouge were made available to two members of the staff of the Municipal Library of São Paulo, Brazil. The recipients of these fellowships are Senhor Francisco José de Almeida Azevedo, who is assistant to the chief cataloguer, and Senhorita Maria Leonor Voigtlander, assistant librarian. The São Paulo Municipal Library now has under construction a magnificent new building, which is expected to be one of the finest and most modern library structures in the world. The director of the Library, Dr. Rubens Borba de Moraes, made a visit to the United States a year ago under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Brief biographies of the students awarded travel grants follow:

#### ARGENTINA

NOE EPSTEIN—of the Weather Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture of Argentina. His field is general meteorology with special reference to synoptical meteorology. He will study at New York University.

LUCRECIA MORENO FREES—of the Maternity and Infancy Division, National Department of Hygiene. Her field is sociology. She will study at Ohio State University.

PABLO MARIO NOGUES—a graduate of the School of Engineering of the University of Buenos Aires. His field is civil engineering. He will study at the University of Minnesota.

<sup>5</sup>Treaty Series No. 928.

**REBECCA SOKOL**—a graduate of the Instituto Nacional del Profesorado Secundario, Buenos Aires. Her field of study will be methods of teaching history and literature. She will study at Rollins College, Fla.

#### BRAZIL

**ROBERTO ASSUMPCÃO DE ARAUJO**—a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil; educational technician in the National Institute of Educational Cinema of the Ministry of Education. He will pursue a course in political science. He will study at the University of Chicago.

**FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA AZEVEDO**—a graduate of the São Paulo Library School. He has been with the library since 1935 and is now assistant to the chief cataloger. He will pursue special studies in cataloging at Louisiana State University.

**JOSÉ SALLES DE OLIVERIA COUTINHO**—a graduate of the Medical School at Rio de Janeiro. He will continue his medical studies at Johns Hopkins University.

**OTTO LYRA SCHRADER**—a graduate of the Superior School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science at Viçosa, Minas Geraes; and an inspector for the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. He will continue his studies in the agricultural field at the University of Florida.

**NETO THOMAZ SCOTT NEWLANDS**—a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil. He is an educational specialist in the Ministry of Education of Brazil. He will pursue advanced work in education at the University of Pennsylvania.

**MARIA LEONOR VOIGTLANDER**—a graduate of the Normal School and of the São Paulo Library School. She has had 15 years of library experience and is now the assistant librarian. She will undertake advanced library work at the University of Louisiana.

#### CHILE

**MARIA JOSEFINA AGUIRRE**—the head of the Spanish Department at Santiago College. She will pursue courses in American educational methods at Bryn Mawr College.

**ENRIQUE ECHEVERRÍA HEITMANN**—a graduate of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of the University of Chile. He is secretary of the Energy Department in the Corporation of Production Development. He will pursue studies in economics and international trade at the Catholic University of America.

**CARLOS A. FREIRE ALARCÓN**—a graduate of the University of Concepción and secretary of the "Escuela Industrial de Concepción". He will pursue courses in education and psychology at Tufts College.

**DANILO LUKSIC**—a graduate of the School of Engineering, University of Chile. He will pursue an advanced course in civil engineering with especial reference to construction in earthquake regions. He will study at the University of California.

**RENATO SALAZAR**—a graduate of the School of Engineering, University of Chile, and assistant engineer in the Electrical Service Board of the Chilean Government. His field of study will be electrical engineering, which he will pursue at Stanford University.

**LUIS ANTONIO SEVERO DE COSTA**—a graduate of the Law School of the University of Brazil and a member of the staff of the "Institute of Superannuation and Pensions of Industrial Workers". He will pursue studies in sociology, with special reference to rural communities, at the University of Michigan.

#### ECUADOR

**JOSÉ CRUSELLAS VENTURA**—a graduate of the University of Guayaquil; teaches chemistry at the University and is municipal chemist of the city of Guayaquil. He will pursue courses at Iowa State College.

#### PERU

**CÉSAR VARGAS CALDERON**—professor of botany at the University of Cuzco. He will pursue advanced studies at the University of California.

### RAILWAY SURVEY IN BOLIVIA

[Released to the press October 4]

At the request of the Bolivian Government, the Department of State has arranged for a survey of the cost and feasibility of completing the railway in Bolivia between Vila Vila and Santa Cruz. Capt. LeRoy Bartlett and Lieut. Irving M. Parry, Engineer Corps, United States Army, are shortly to leave for Bolivia to undertake this survey.

### INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT OF CUBA

[Released to the press October 3]

The President has named the Honorable George S. Messersmith as his special representative with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the inauguration of Fulgencio Batista as President of Cuba.

## Europe

### GERMAN DEBTS

[Released to the press October 1]

The following note has been sent by the Secretary of State to the German Chargé d'Affaires:

SEPTEMBER 12, 1940.

HERR HANS THOMSEN,

*German Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

SIR:

I am requested by the Secretary of the Treas-

ury to transmit to you the enclosed statement of amounts due and payable on September 30, 1933 to March 31, 1940, inclusive, and September 30, 1940, from the German Government pursuant to the terms of the Debt Agreement of June 23, 1930, and the Moratorium Agreement of May 26, 1933.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

[Enclosure]

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1933 TO MARCH 31, 1940, INCLUSIVE, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1940  
(In Reichsmarks)\*

	Mixed Claims	Army Costs	Annuity under Moratorium Agreement
Amount due September 30, 1933..... (Deposited by the German Government in the Konversionskasse für Deutsche Auslandeschulden)	2,040,000.00	458,562.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due March 31, 1934.....	122,400,000.00		1,529,049.45
Amount due September 30, 1934.....	23,460,000.00	795,687.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due March 31, 1935.....	23,970,000.00	63,464,250.00	1,529,049.45
Amount due September 30, 1935.....	24,480,000.00	10,432,812.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due March 31, 1936.....	24,990,000.00	10,601,375.00	1,529,049.45
Amount due September 30, 1936.....	25,500,000.00	10,769,937.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due March 31, 1937.....	26,010,000.00	10,938,500.00	1,529,049.45
Amount due September 30, 1937.....	26,520,000.00	10,007,062.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due March 31, 1938.....	27,030,000.00	10,155,687.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due September 30, 1938.....	27,540,000.00	10,304,312.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due March 31, 1939.....	28,050,000.00	10,452,937.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due September 30, 1939.....	28,560,000.00	11,701,562.50	1,529,049.45
Amount due March 31, 1940.....	29,070,000.00	11,870,125.00	1,529,049.45
Total.....	439,620,000.00	171,952,812.50	21,406,692.30

Amount due September 30, 1940

Mixed Claims—

Semi-annual interest due September 30, 1940 on bonds A-4 to A-21, inclusive, in the principal amount of 20,400,000 reichsmarks each..... 9,180,000.00

Principal of Bond A-22..... 20,400,000.00

Army Costs—

Semi-annual interest due Septem-

ber 30, 1940 on bonds B-6 to B-21, inclusive..... 2,738,687.50  
Principal of bond B-22..... 9,300,000.00  
Moratorium Agreement—  
Semi-annual installment due September 30, 1940 on the annuity of 3,058,098.90 reichsmarks under moratorium agreement of May 26, 1932..... 1,529,049.45

Amount due..... 43,147,736.95

\* One reichsmark = \$.4033.



## SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF ICELAND

A proclamation (no. 2429) providing that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" be "suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Iceland and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Iceland or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from September 13, 1940, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer", was signed by the President on September 30, 1940.

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for October 3, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 193), page 3887.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Telecommunication: General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) and Final Radio Protocol (Cairo Revision, 1938) Annexed to the Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) between the United States of America and Other Powers.—Signed April 8, 1938; proclaimed by the President September 18, 1939. Treaty Series No. 948. iv, 335 pp. 30¢.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following Government publications may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Manual of the international list of causes of death, as adopted for use in the United States, based on the fifth decennial revision by the International Commission, Paris, October 3-7, 1938; manual of joint

causes of death. (Bureau of the Census.) 1940. 445 pp. \$1.25 (cloth).

Report of the Alaskan International Highway Commission to the President, April 1940. (House Doc. No. 711, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) vi, 33 pp., illus., maps.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 5]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 28, 1940:

Lynn W. Meekins, of Pennsylvania, Foreign Service officer assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

The assignment of Rolland Welch, of Texas, as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, has been canceled. Mr. Welch has now been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles A. Cooper, of Humboldt, Nebr., Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Harold E. Montamat, of Westfield, N. J., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, and will serve in dual capacity.

E. Edward Schefer, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Manila, P. I., has been assigned as Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Elbert G. Mathews, of Oakland, Calif., Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, and will serve in dual capacity.

## **Treaty Information**

### *Compiled in the Treaty Division*

#### **INTERNATIONAL LAW**

##### **International Institute for the Unification of Private Law**

The Italian Ambassador at Washington transmitted to the Secretary of State with a note dated September 6, 1940 a certified copy of the Statute of the International Institute of Rome for the Unification of Private Law, which is dated March 15, 1940.

Article 20 of the statute provides that any government may adhere thereto by notification to the Italian Government. Each adherence is made for six years, and unless a notice of denunciation is given in writing one year before the expiration of the six-year period, each adherence is tacitly renewed. The adherences and denunciations are notified to each participating government by the Italian Government.

The purpose of the Institute as set forth in article I of the statute is "to study the methods for the assimilation and coordination of private law as between States or groups of States, and to prepare for the gradual adoption by the various states of uniform private law legislation". The seat of the Institute is at Rome. The organs of the Institute are (1) the General Assembly, composed of a representative of each participating government; (2) the President appointed by the Italian Government; (3) the Governing Body, composed of the President and from 10 to 14 members chosen by the General Assembly; (4) the Standing Committee, composed of the President and 4 members chosen by the Governing Body from among its members; (5) the Secretariat, composed of a Secretary General appointed by the Governing Body, on the proposal of the President, two Assistant Secretaries General of different na-

tionalities, likewise appointed by the Governing Body, and such officials and clerks as provided by the rules for the administration of the Institute.

The Ambassador's note states that the following countries have adhered to the statute: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

#### **LEGAL ASSISTANCE**

##### **Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad**

###### *Bolivia*

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated October 1, 1940 that the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad, which was opened for signature on February 17, 1940, was signed *ad referendum* on behalf of Bolivia on September 26, 1940.

The representative of Bolivia in signing the protocol inserted a statement, a translation of which reads as follows:

"The Representative of Bolivia signs this protocol with the following clarification regarding article I, section 2:

"For the correct application of article I, section 2 of the protocol on uniformity of the legal regime concerning powers of attorney in the territory of the Republic of Bolivia, it is

necessary that the notary or functionary charged with the authentication of documents should insert in the powers of attorney which are issued by delegation or by substitution the integral text of the original powers of attorney and of all those documents which prove the legal capacity of the person conferring the power."

### *Legislation*

Workmen's Compensation for Seamen: Hearings before the Commerce Committee of the Senate, 76th Cong., 3d sess., on H. R. 6881, to implement the provisions of the Shipowners' Liability Convention, 1936 (sick and injured seamen), July 23, 24, and 25, 1940. 359 pp. 30¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET